



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Agree on Currency Use

*EA2609094095 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English
1000 GMT 25 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Businessmen in the three east African states of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania will from next year be free to use their respective currencies to conduct crossborder trade. This follows an agreement reached in Arusha, Tanzania, by Central Bank governors from the three countries to have the three currencies fully convertible by December 1995.

At present, traders have to convert their currencies into U.S. dollars or that of their trading partner before making any transactions, a situation many say is behind the low volume of trade between the three east African states. The governors at the same time agreed to have excess holdings of local currencies repatriated back to their country of origin.

In the final communique, the governors commended the three governments for opening up their economies but

called for stricter fiscal discipline, and reduction of budget deficits in order to consolidate the gains already achieved, and keep inflation at single digit levels. They noted that fiscal indiscipline and underdeveloped financial markets was a stumbling block to the attainment of a stable macroeconomic environment necessary to stimulate savings and attract investments from both domestic and foreign sources.

The governors decried the huge debts owed to Western donor countries and agencies, and urged the three governments to pursue debt restructuring and debt relief measures with their creditors. They said that future external borrowing by governments, including government-guaranteed loans, should be on concessionary terms, adding that such funds should strictly be directed to the productive sectors of the economy. They also recommended the establishment of commercial courts to deal with legal cases related to loan recovery.

Equatorial Guinea

President Mbasogo on Post-Election Violence

AB2509152695 Bata Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has spoken on the recent post-electoral events which occurred shortly before the legal electoral body came out with a statement on the results. He reassured the people and urged them to be more vigilant and underlined the responsibility of all Equatorial Guineans to ensure the country's construction in peace and harmony. Jose Mba Oma Bendomo reports:

[Begin recording] [Bendomo] We can divide the president's message into three main parts: First, an analysis of our recent past based on deceit and lies by our enemies, who, according to the president, are characterized by throwing stones and hiding their hands; Second, the erroneous attitude with which some of the country's politicians treat its internal affairs, under the guidance of third parties. President Mbasogo has never ceased to exhort Equatorial Guineans to hold fast to calm and peace as the fundamental principles of our political maturity. Third, a look into the past demonstrates that the scenes we witnessed during and after the municipal elections, dominated by violent attitudes, lack of self-control on the part of many Equatorial Guineans and certain diplomatic missions in Equatorial Guinea, are true reflections of the situation in Equatorial Guinea on the eve of its independence, a situation which led to the failure of multiparty politics in the country. The president cited as examples death threats, offenses, violent acts, and attacks with resulting loss of human life. These reactions bear the hallmark of those who have always tried to divide us and have never wished our country peace and progress.

[Mbasogo] We have experienced in the course of this week direct and indirect offenses committed by some Equatorial Guineans against others, threats to life, insults, violent acts and attacks leading to loss of human life. We have relived scenes from our past. Dear compatriots, the above mentioned attitudes recall the fratricidal war which raged between Equatorial Guineans. The war, which was fought between supporters of various political parties, was the consequence of the 1968 elections, leading our country to political and economic failure and subjection.

It is generally said that those who ignore history are condemned to repeat the same errors. We bet that such provocative attitudes are sustained by internal and external enemies who have never desired our country's progress and development. We must avoid having history repeat itself in the negative sense and thereby

avoid continuing to be victims of the same enemies who have not stopped deceiving us.

The first political leaders of our national independence were deceived by the same enemies with false promises and were paid with abandonment and deception. In this chain of events, let us remember and let us not forget that some of these leaders were abandoned and betrayed. They failed for trusting so much in the enemies. Such was the case of the president of the autonomous government. This is the case that the foreign affairs minister of the first post-independence government reminds us of.

I myself was a victim of such deceptions after trusting and giving preference to those enemies in the hope that our country would benefit. If today Equatorial Guineans are satisfied, then it is because they have effectively helped us. If not, then the complaints of Equatorial Guineans show that we have been disillusioned.

We are seeing, however, that leaders of present political parties, who have been carefully chosen by them as their preference for a political alternative, are becoming expiatory victims of these enemies. I would like to give a warning to Equatorial Guineans that there has been a series of betrayals, and deceptions, which we must at this time prevent so as to avoid another disaster.

We must accept the fact that our transitional process is internal, ever since Equatorial Guineans decided to abolish dictatorship in 1979, and more particularly since the popular assembly held in Bata from 2 to 6 August 1991. We have demonstrated our maturity in this process. We have done everything possible for the process to be credible in the eyes of Equatorial Guineans and the entire world. If this process fails, it will not be due to lack of will on my part or on the part of the government, but it will be precisely because Equatorial Guineans do not want to assimilate the teachings on political culture.

Equatorial Guineans must know that they alone have the right to handle the political affairs of their country. Acting on instructions and guidelines of others does not only constitute a scorn on our status as a sovereign country, but is also an attitude which can lead us to confrontations as in the past.

The others never look at the reality. We have already explained this in the portion on our recent political past. They always throw stones and hide their hands. The history of some African countries illustrates this because foreign interests have led them to genocidal wars. Let us take the recent cases of Liberia, Rwanda, Angola, Somalia, and others, where the influence of

foreign interests has constituted the focus of conflicts aimed at exterminating their people. [passage omitted]

We want peace and need to avoid anything that can lead us to violence and war. We therefore peacefully urge all foreigners to abstain from meddling in our country's internal affairs because they do not concern them. [passage omitted]

One must be a good loser or winner, for whoever wins must be ready to make his contribution for the good of all. Those who lose form an integral part of the same society, having the same rights and obligations as the others. This is what we can consider as a better alternative, an alternative capable of improving our current situation. If the alternative means carrying out violent acts against the others, then it is no alternative but a disaster. This can lead to a repetition of history, a bloodbath that our country experienced. Perhaps provocations, threats, violence, violations, and the disturbance of peace constitute the best alternative which Equatorial Guineans hope to receive from multiparty democracy. [passage omitted]

Those who have chosen violence and disorder should know that the government will not tolerate any act which threatens peace and social stability. We know that they claim to be speaking for human rights, but he who respects human rights cannot ally himself with violence. Defending human rights does not consist of insulting the head of state, the legitimate authorities, the government, and the Republic's institutions. Defending human rights does not mean violating our country's laws, threatening and provoking other citizens. It was recently published that the president of the Republic, who is addressing Equatorial Guineans today, had escaped from the country. With what objective? This is a piece of news that could cause internal instability, aside from the negative effects it has on foreign capital investment in our country. [passage omitted]

We have repeated time and again that the democratic process is irreversible. Nevertheless, if state security, the constitutional order, the Republican reality, as well as the peace and tranquility of the people are threatened, I shall be left with no other choice but to adopt special measures to prevent us from a greater evil. I am inviting all Equatorial Guineans to maintain peace, tranquility, and order, respecting state security and integrity as the beginning of a guarantee for the country's development and well-being. [end recording]

Rwanda

Government Receives Voluntary, Expelled Refugees

EA2509200095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1115 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan refugees are continuing to return home voluntarily. According to information from our permanent correspondent in Kibungo, (Deo Nibigira Mutabaruka), between Saturday [23 September] and Sunday 1,500 refugees arrived at the Nyakarambi center, Rusumo commune, from Zaire [as heard].

Among the refugees who returned thanks to UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] assistance are long-term and more recent refugees. According to our correspondent, 70 other Rwandan refugees arrived yesterday (?through) Nyakarambi from Benako camp, Tanzania.

Meanwhile, the Karagwe zone administrator has said that 52 other refugees had been expelled from Tanzania because they had not respected instructions given to them to remain in the camp. It is worth recalling that the decision to instruct refugees not to leave the camps was also taken during the meeting of the Zairian Kivu region's security council. In effect the region's authorities had asked the refugees living in Goma to return to the refugee camps within a week, failing which they would be immediately expelled.

Authorities Fear Prison Population To Swell

AB2509225195 Paris AFP in English
2044 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, Sep 25 (AFP) — The Rwandan Government believes its prison population could swell to 200,000 people with the mass return of refugees from neighboring countries, the UN's special adviser on prisons said here Monday [25 September].

Interviewed by the radio of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), Randolph Kent said he had been told by a high-ranking official that an extra 150,000 people could join the 55,000 already being held on suspicion of involvement in last year's massacres.

Rwanda's prisons have a maximum capacity of 15,000.

However Rwandan President Pasteur Bizimungu has given assurances that returning refugees will not be subjected to arbitrary arrests. Kent added that the situation in Rwanda's prisons was "the most appalling humanitarian crisis" he had ever seen.

About two million Hutu refugees are sheltering in neighboring countries after fleeing the victory of the

Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front in last year's civil war. Most of them are too afraid to return home, fearing retribution for the slaughter of at least 500,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus at the hands of Hutu extremists.

Uganda

Officer Reports on LRA Insurgency in North

EA2309192995 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 21 Sep 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The NRA [National Resistance Army] Fourth Division commanding officer, Brigadier Chefe Ali, has said the Lord's Resistance Army, LRA, rebellion in the districts of Gulu and Kitgum has now been crushed.

In a message sent through his divisional intelligence officer, Major Charles Angina, Chefe Ali said there are no more threats from LRA attacks on the population in the two districts. He said the rebels were now totally based in Owiny-Kibul and Palatuka camps in Sudan.

He said the Army had received more cooperation from the population in Kitgum District as opposed to Gulu where the rebels are suspected to have some sympathizers. He said Kitgum residents often flee whenever news of a rebel incursion reaches them. He said this helps security forces to react quickly to beat off the rebels.

The message came after NRA officers had conducted "THE NEW VISION" to all major areas along the Uganda-Sudan border.

Areas visited were Namukora, Padibe, Lukung and Atiak.

Early this year, LRA rebels fled NRA gunfire and have since stationed themselves in camps in southern Sudan from where they have made three major incursions into Uganda to either raid for food or abduct youth to enlarge their army, said to number 1,500.

In Atiak, where the rebels attacked in April, and killed 280 people on top of burning over 300 grass-thatched houses, residents said they are confident of security because of the heavy NRA presence in the area. They said when they were attacked in April, only homeguard's patrolled the area and they were not adequately armed.

In Kitgum town, the NRA brigade commander, Lt. Col. Nelson Muzoora, said there have not been any reported cases of rebel incursions since last month's attack when the rebels lost about 50 men, including most of their commanders.

In Namukora, the home of former head of State General Tito Okello, the commander of the homeguards, Galdino Oryem, and one RC-5 councillor, Selest Odong, and other RCs said although the LRA rebels were defeated, they could still make another incursion. They said they received information that Joseph Kony had problems in appointing new commanders. LRA attacked Namukora on 15th August and abducted some youths.

In Padibe, where the rebels attacked on 28th July and looted shops, homesteads and burnt several houses, the RCs said most residents abducted there had returned. The RCs also said the escapees revealed that the rebels are weak but were being helped by outside forces. Residents said they have an effective communication network between the villages to monitor rebel activities.

In Lukung, where rebels attacked on 18th April, before dividing themselves into two groups one of which went to Atiak, residents and NRA officers said the rebels often evade NRA, LDU [expansion unknown] ambushes and use paths within the vastly uninhabited Lipan hunting grounds, Adido Hills and Lellarbur areas. They said the population was cooperative and had sacrificed a lot in helping end the insurgency.

Ex-KGB General: Apartheid 'Boon' to Communism
MB2209181095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Sep 95 p 21

[Report by Chris Steyn for the Independent Newspapers' "Spectrum" investigative unit]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Apartheid did more to advance the cause of communism in South Africa than anything else, according to former KGB General Oleg Kalugin.

Kalugin was speaking in South Africa where he was the guest of Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers. The unit brought him to this country for a seven-day visit during which he met with his old foe General Hendrik van den Bergh, the former Head of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), for a lengthy reminiscence on their cold war battles.

Kalugin, at the age of 40, became the youngest general ever in the postwar KGB. He headed the organisation's Foreign Counter Intelligence section, known as the First Directorate. But he broke with communism and publicly denounced the spy organisation following his retirement in 1990.

The former golden boy of KGB counter-intelligence attributed his disillusionment in part to the years he spent undercover in the West, particularly in Washington. What also contributed was the KGB's shabby treatment in later years of a spy who was recruited by him in America and who provided Russia with information he regarded as being of considerable strategic importance.

In the interview with Spectrum, General Kalugin described apartheid as "a boon" to Russia.

"It was a gift to the Kremlin. All over Africa, and South Africa in particular, communism thrived on the rigidity and inflexibility of white governments.

"The KGB did considerably less to advance the cause of communism than the segregationist policies of the apartheid regime. They advanced the cause of communism. Not Moscow, Moscow just helped."

Moreover, Kalugin said he "wouldn't exclude the possibility" that there were members of the South African government at the time who "secretly sympathised" with the communist cause. But he said he did not have "specific" information. "It would be a death warrant if it was announced publicly," he said.

Asked about this earlier, he had remarked: "The line that divides me from being a traitor or a defector is: No names. I forget. And if I remember, (I make sure) I forget."

Asked about a rumour that had once circulated in intelligence circles concerning a senior apartheid government

official being a KGB mole, he simply answered: "The Soviets should be proud that such a man should have been a Soviet. But I am sure there were whites in the government who developed contacts with the African National Congress (ANC), which had been infiltrated by the SACP [South African Communist Party]," the general said.

This would have enabled them to establish communications with the communists "without any fear of being exposed".

The communist cause was further advanced by the South African Communist Party as well as the African National Congress (ANC) which Kalugin said had been targeted "for penetration, subversion, and final takeover".

"Relations between the Soviets and the ANC were close," Kalugin said, adding that hundreds of thousands of pounds were channelled to the liberation movement through the SACP. The communists in this country had enough influence with the ANC to help the Soviets advance their cause. The SACP here was an intelligent party. It had established itself in the liberation movement. They did it well."

He claimed the ultimate aim of the South African communists was to use the ANC as a means to gain power.

"They wanted to put a finger in the big pie. They would have tried gradually to capture the leadership (of the ANC)," he said. This subjugation would have been achieved through "deception" as well as "financial" means.

"They could have moved into leadership positions and got rid of all those bourgeois elements, subverted the ANC, installed themselves and ruled.

"The ANC was just another liberation movement exploited by the Soviets.

"Had communism still been alive today, and had it still been conducting revolutionary wars the chances of South Africa being overtaken by the Russians would have been very strong."

Describing State President Nelson Mandela as a "bourgeoisie" with its "inflexible" policy, Mandela would have had to have been "pushed into the hands of the Soviets". [sentence as received]

Kalugin conceded there were people in the ANC who were aware of the "tricky tactics" of the communists and were "wary of letting them too far in".

New Armscor Directors Named in 'Radical Change'

MB2209191095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by defense correspondent Norman Chandler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] make-up has undergone a radical change following the retirement of chairman John Maree and resignation of chief executive Tielman de Waal.

Five new appointments to the board of directors were announced yesterday, including that of former SA [South Africa] Chamber of Business deputy director Ron Haywood as acting chairman.

Haywood said in Pretoria that Defence Minister Joe Modise had appointed a surgeon, an industrialist, a communications expert and a top lawyer as directors.

They are Dr Diliza Mji (a surgeon and course coordinator at the University of Durban Westville), Dirk Ackerman (chairman of the Chubb security company and of Sun Air), Seth Phalatse (manager for strategic planning at the BWM motor company) and advocate "McCaps" Motimele (an expert on constitutional affairs).

Other board members are SANDF [South African National Defense Force] chief General Georg Meiring, ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] banking group chief executive Dr Danie Cronje, former Industrial Development Corporation chairman Koos van Rooy, former University of Stellenbosch vice-chancellor Professor Mike de Vries and Fikile Bam, Constitutional Land Courts co-chairman.

"The board is very conscious of the need to focus in on the new challenges facing the defence industry. This includes recognising the increased involvement and relevance of the ultimate authority, Parliament, in defence policy.

"Furthermore, there is a need for increased transparency and sound corporate governance," Haywood said.

De Waal's decision to leave Armscor came as a surprise to the defence industry, and it is believed that he based his move on adverse publicity Armscor had received in the wake of the Cameron Commission of Inquiry into arms deals in which Armscor employees had allegedly been involved.

Mandela Reiterates ANC Commitment to All Races

MB2409165295 Johannesburg SABA in English
1542 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UPINGTON Sept 24 SABA — Those who claimed affirmative action was aimed solely

at advantaging Africans were deliberately distorting the African National Congress's policy and that of the government of national unity, President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday [26 September].

Addressing an enthusiastic ANC election rally of about 4,000 people at Upington in the Northern Cape, Mandela, speaking largely in Afrikaans, said the ANC was proposing the empowerment of all those who had been oppressed by apartheid. "This includes coloureds, Indians, Africans, the disabled and all women and means that the opportunity must be afforded to all of you to reach your full potential."

Mandela, accompanied by Northern Cape premier Manne Dipico and other senior ANC officials, said it had come to his attention that there were political parties, including the National Party [NP], spreading blatant lies about the ANC's position on religion. In the Northern Cape they were specifically spreading rumours that the ANC was against the Christian faith. Nothing could however be further from the truth. The ANC opened its meetings with prayers. "How can someone like me who is the product of missionary education ever be opposed to religion?"

Mandela said the NP had abused Christianity and had tried to defend the indefensible through the ideology of apartheid. "As I stand before you here today, I make a solemn promise that the ANC will protect your right to worship and to live out your faith all over South Africa." The NP and its cohorts were also spreading stories that the ANC was against healthy family values and moral standards. Yet it had been the ANC which had fought bitterly hard to ensure that South Africa got rid of pass laws, forced removals, migrant labour and the Group Areas Act.

Mandela listed a number of coloured people who held senior positions in the ANC and the government and said the NP should say what it had done for coloured people. "What happened in District Six?... The National Party thinks of whites, not coloureds. But when there is an election, they suddenly remember there are coloureds."

Mandela said to applause that as long as the ANC existed, there would always be a place in the country for all South Africans. The ANC-led government had done more in 18 months than the NP had in 45 years of governing.

Referring to the two Anglo-Boer wars, Mandela said South Africa needed a third freedom struggle, against poverty, ignorance and hunger. He urged the sprinkling of whites in the crowd to take the message back to their

communities that South Africans, black and white, had changed dramatically.

ANC 'Tensions' Creating Independent Candidates

MB2209175595 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 22 Sep 95 p 5

[Report by Jimmy Seepe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It now appears certain that various ANC candidates face the possibility of squaring up with former colleagues in the civic movement who have registered as independent candidates in the November elections.

NEW NATION has learned that the acrimonious conflict that beset ANC branches in Gauteng, Free State and North West has resulted in large numbers of disgruntled members of the civic and some organisational individuals registering as independents.

And tensions within the ANC camps comes after the organisation released its election and campaign strategy at Shell House, party's headquarters in Johannesburg this week.

Although not all the branches have snubbed members of the South African Civic Organisation, most of those who are on the list have been placed at the bottom with less a chance of getting into local government than ANC representatives.

But ANC representatives have dismissed the rumours, arguing that they are fuelled by people who were not chosen to be on the list.

Two weeks after NEW NATION first revealed tensions and acrimony that had emerged between the ANC and its alliance on one hand and the SA [South Africa] National Civics Organisation (SANCO), this week it learned of a near collapse of the structures of the movement in Pretoria.

ANC representatives, together with SANCO members, have already registered as independent candidates while some have threatened to advise people to boycott the local elections in the area.

It's alleged that no formal meeting had taken place to discuss the procedure to be followed in selecting candidates. ANC spokesperson, Carl Niehaus, told NEW NATION that like the previous election, it is difficult to put everyone on board. "We accept that there will be unhappiness on the part of certain people, but we want to reiterate that we want to go to this election as a unified party on one ticket."

Niehaus says various list conferences were held throughout the country within ANC branches. "I do

not think there was a deliberate attempt by the ANC to snub SANCO members. We want to appeal to those people to accept the democratic process that was followed within the ANC in compiling the lists."

But Niehaus says they cannot prevent anyone from standing as an independent candidate against the ANC. "If anyone wants to break from the ANC and stand against us, we will challenge him or her like any other party".

In Pretoria a SANCO representative, Matthews Khoza, complained that the ANC and the South African Communist Party have ignored members of the civics.

"There was no consultation with civic members on the composition of the list of candidates," he alleged. "We are very disappointed at the way they have conducted the nominations. We will not throw in our support for them come election time".

Bennet Ndlazi, another ANC member who felt left out, complained to NEW NATION about the procedure that was followed by regional office of the ANC. "What transpired is that people who are currently serving in the Transitional Metropolitan Chamber have elected themselves to be on the nomination list," he says.

But a senior member of the ANC in Pretoria, Donsy Khumalo, rejected claims that the organisation did not consult widely with structures on the ground. "We followed proper procedures in the nomination process," he says. "It is always the case that people who are not nominated will complain. We cannot take everyone".

Khumalo says some of the people who are complaining have failed to attend list conferences which were held by the alliance. "As far as we are concerned, the matter is a closed chapter and I do not understand why people are now raising this matter".

Meanwhile, the ANC this week unveiled its local government election campaign strategy that would bring together the organisation's national representatives in more than 600 communities throughout the country.

The organisation plans to launch Local People's Forums countrywide to focus on local issues and introduce candidates to local communities.

Key leaders of the ANC alliance who will be utilised during the campaign include Thabo Mbeki, Cyril Ramaphosa, Cheryl Carolus, Charles Nqaqula, Sam Shilowa, Mlungisi Hlongwane among others.

ANC election coordinator, Saki Macozoma said local election teams will be canvassing door to door and through blitzes, running mock elections at public places as part of voter education drive.

Macozoma says the ANC is confident it will win the elections in most towns despite the compromise it entered into at the multi party talks of having half the wards in former white, Indian and coloured local authority areas.

Niehaus announced the ANC will be releasing its own once-off election newspaper next week. More than three million copies of the paper would be printed which would be published in five different languages.

Buthlezi Vows 'To Strengthen' KwaZulu Kingdom

*MB2509154595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 25 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN Sept 25 SAPA — Home Affairs Minister and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Monday [25 September] vowed to strengthen the Kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal and to restore the status of the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Addressing about 15,000 Zulus at the King Zwelithini stadium in Umlazi north of Durban Buthelezi said: "I belong to this mission and I will never, ever, divest myself of the heavy responsibility and the often painful duty to lead our nation into the promised land.

"In the great difficulties that our nation is facing through the challenge of violence and intimidation, and because of the attempt of those who are trying to destroy our kingdom, there are moments in which we feel that the forces of evil might prevail upon us."

Buthelezi added that the struggle for autonomy in KwaZulu-Natal had, however, been won through "the untameable spirit of the Zulu nation".

King Zwelithini did not attend the Monday Shaka Day celebration and instead celebrated at his Nongoma palaces in northern KwaZulu-Natal on Sunday. It was the second time the king boycotted the celebration after his estrangement from Buthelezi. About 5,000 people attended the official celebration at Stanger along the KwaZulu-Natal north coast on Sunday.

In celebrating Heritage Day, Buthelezi paid homage to all race groups in South Africa. "...We celebrate the heritage of our brothers and sisters of British descent who brought to our kingdom their own wealth of culture and tradition.

"We celebrate the great heritage of the Afrikaner people who emerged through the furnace of history as a unique white African people who are part and parcel of the very soil of our land," Buthelezi said. He also included the Indian population whom he said probably belonged more in KwaZulu-Natal than in any other part of the

country. "As this is not a political occasion, I will not say much except that it often makes my heart bleed when certain racists try to spread lies about me in Parliament as if I am anti-Indian.

"I have never been anti-Indian or anti any ethnic group.

"We celebrate today and also recognise the heritage, culture and traditions of the coloured people who throughout South Africa are asserting their renewed self-identification as a people," Buthelezi said.

He said KwaZulu-Natal had a unique opportunity to establish a modern, yet truly African state by linking its social and economic development with its social and cultural diversity. "For too long this region has been under-funded and has been subservient to the interests of others who were ruling us far away from here. Even the provincial system, which was part of a unitary system, was whittled down and emasculated," Buthelezi charged.

Thousands of Zulus, many dressed in traditional garb and armed with spears, sharpened sticks and shields, flocked into the stadium throughout the day. Traditional chiefs at times had their hands full trying to control over-zealous supporters, but the mood was generally festive. Security force members kept a watchful eye on the proceedings but no incidents were reported throughout the day.

Paper Notes Changes in AWB Leader's Home Base

*MB2409204095 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 24 Sep 95 p 11*

[Report by Lukas Meyer]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Ventersdorp these days not much is being said about the politics of the day. To tell the truth, the town, which was once the bastion of right-wing resistance in the western Transvaal is irrevocably falling in step with the new South Africa.

The changes in the town are visible. The local schools are now open to all population groups. Ventersdorp High School headmaster Johan Looek said he was surprised at the good spirit in which changes at the school have been accepted by both parents and pupils.

Since the school accepted children from other population groups, there have been no racial incidents so far. AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche's daughter is one of those who shares the school with a group of coloreds without any problems.

The Big Horse Whip, as Mr. Terreblanche is commonly known, is one of the few in the area who still believes in

the ideal of a "Boer People's Republic." And his belief in this ideal is unconditional.

This week RAPPORT visited Ventersdorp to find out what has happened to the AWB since last year's April elections. Why is virtually nothing being heard or seen of the movement anymore?

Terreblanche says the answer is simple. He says the "cease-fire" is there to give the ANC government an opportunity to give amnesty to AWB detainees.

He said his last statement in Parliament "that the war was over" must not necessarily be seen as the end of right-wing resistance. He said the "process to discuss peace" can only start when the AWB's "soldiers" have been released.

Terreblanche said only when amnesty has been granted to all his members will negotiations on conditions for peace be able to take place. In the meantime, the AWB will continue to act as "patron of the Afrikaner nation."

But Terreblanche is honest enough to admit that there are problems within the movement he helped establish 23 years ago. He said that after the elections there had been "a disturbing despondency" among his people.

The despondency that they are tired of politics. They just want to carry on with their normal daily lives.

People in the town frankly say that most of the residents don't care much for the AWB anymore. And also that the movement is no longer a factor in politics.

Terreblanche denies very strongly that the AWB no longer has support in its home town and elsewhere. He says the AWB still has between 66,000 and 70,000 members, and there still are regular military training camps for the day when the "revolution" breaks out.

Meanwhile, Terreblanche is very busy on the cultural front. He is in the process of organizing a cultural day at Ventersdorp where well-known singers will perform.

AWB Expresses 'Shock' at NP-FF-CP Alliance

*MB2509191595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 JMT 25 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Sept 25 SAPA — The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] said on Monday [25 September] it viewed with shock news that the National Party [NP], the Freedom Front [FF] and the Conservative Party [CP] had entered into an election alliance in parts of the Northern Province.

AWB spokesman Fred Rundle said in a statement the organisation had been flooded with complaints from ordinary CP members who said "the latest action by

the CP leadership have finished their association". "The AWB invites all CP supporters to join with us in building a true and loyal resistance movement to the African National Party/Communist Party government and not to waste their time further on vile political traitors," the statement said.

Article Assesses Minority Parties in Elections

*MB2209171495 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 22 Sep 95 p 5*

[Report by Sello Seripe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As the local government election campaigns kicks off in earnest today, the question on everyone's lips is whether smaller parties such as the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], NP [National Party] and DP [Democratic Party] will make political gains at the expense of the ANC.

What has emerged is the lack of difference between these parties on policy as they grapple to offer a clear alternative to the ANC monolith.

Self-reliance and self-sufficiency is the cherry on top of the manifestoes of the PAC and the IFP. Despite these similarities, the two parties are not allies, they told NEW NATION this week.

Another similarity is that both the PAC's and the IFP's manifestoes are yet to be launched. PAC launches its own this Sunday [24 September] at Kempton Park's Civic Centre while the IFP will announce its own next week.

PAC's campaign manager Siphwe Sithole, who gave highlights of her party manifesto, was surprised when NEW NATION informed her of the similarities.

"I have never seen IFP's manifesto ... it is a coincidence. After all, the PAC has been advocating self-reliance since time immemorable. We have been saying that as Africans, we are our own liberators," she said.

Sithole said her party chose to launch its manifesto at Kempton Park "because we were cheated at the same place (during the World Trade Centre negotiations), eg. the unworkable interim constitution. The PAC will undo what happened in Kempton Park at local level," she says.

The PAC's manifesto also promises delivery of services. Sithole says because of the history of non-delivery of decent services in the townships, the PAC would cultivate a culture of payment for services rendered. It also promises a cost-effective local government which is people-orientated and driven. It would advocate for developmental approach, that is, encourage people to

develop their own areas where they live and be self-reliant rather than to "emigrate" into so-called suburbs.

Besides self-reliance, the IFP promises it would deal accordingly with those perpetrating crime. The party's deputy campaign manager for local government elections, Anthony Grinker, said the IFP wants to see traffic officers given extra powers such as effecting arrests of criminals instead of concentrating solely on traffic offences by motorists. Also, the IFP believes jobs are more important than housing because people would first need money to pay for services; it wants to see development in a traditional way so that traditional authorities are protected.

In its manifesto, the DP does not mince words in relation to lazy councillors. The DP says it believes councillors are there to serve the public and not the other way round. In order to make councillors respond to community concerns, the party says it is committed to introducing measures which include the sacking of lazy councillors.

The NP on the other hand is fighting the campaign on a strong law and order platform, coupled with warnings of the dangers of the ANC majoritarianism. The party also plans to capitalise on the non-delivery of the ANC election promises.

Eastern Cape Premier Leaves Hospital

*MB2509190895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 25 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] EAST LONDON Sept 25 SAPA — Eastern Cape premier Raymond Mhlaba is expected back at his office on Tuesday [26 September] after being discharged from hospital with an improved health condition.

Speaking from his Bisho home on Monday, Mhlaba said his blood potassium level, which went down before he was rushed to Greenacres Clinic in Port Elizabeth on Friday [22 September], had "stabilised". He was discharged from the clinic at 11am on Sunday morning. "I am alright, I am using tablets now to further stabilise the potassium level," he said. He would use the medication for at least a week before deciding whether he needed further treatment. "My doctor will guide me," Mhlaba said.

The premier is due to meet Provincial Director General Thomazile Botha on Tuesday morning.

Reconstruction, Development Conference Postponed

*MB2109200595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 21 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Sept 21 SAPA — The high-level national Reconstruction and Development infrastructure development conference scheduled to have taken place on Wednesday has been postponed to next year, the Ministry in the Office of the President said in a statement on Thursday. The meeting was to have involved the Finance Ministry, the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] office and private sector investors. Deputy Finance Minister Alec Irwin said it had been decided that the original scheduling was premature and proper sequencing was essential to ensure success. Information vital to the proceedings would become available before the year end, and the conference would definitely take place before mid-February, 1996.

Sierra Leone

RUF Attacks Several Villages in Bo District

AB2509183395 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports have been coming in tonight from Bo, Sierra Leone's second city, of attacks by the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in towns and villages in the area. Richard McGall is a journalist based in Bo, working with the official SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY and on the line Josephine Hazely asked him what information he had about these attacks:

[Begin recording] [McGall] The attacks looked simultaneous. They happened over the weekend. It happened at Kpetema, Serabu, and Yengema villages. These are all in the Bombe chiefdom, Bo District. At Kpetema, a major, the commanding officer of the 17 Battalion, Major Sowa, was shot in the leg by the rebels. The rebels took over this village at nine o'clock in the morning. I understand about 400 of them came to this village. Then at Serabu, the commanding officer there, one Captain Alhaji Yangabai, was killed on the spot, anyway, by the rebels. Alhaji Yangabai is attached to a special task force of the Sierra Leone Military Forces.

[Hazely] What about the civilian casualties.

[McGall] Well, it looks a little bit high. That is the information we are receiving so far. At Kpetema, I understand several civilians were killed there and at a little village called Yengema, I understand 40 people were locked up in the house by the rebels who later set this house on fire, and escaping civilians told me this morning that only three people were able to escape, even at that with severe burns. Then at Serabu, that is one of the highest massacres seen there by civilians. Over 60 civilians, I understand, were killed at one section of the town, then about 10 at the other section of the town. I mean this is the information we have got so far.

At Kpetema, more reinforcements have been sent there, that is more government troops have gone there now. Then at Serabu, government troops were able to repel these rebels and so far, I understand, Serabu is now in the hands of the government troops.

[Hazely] So in this weekend alone, about 100 people were killed by the rebels, according to your information?

[McGall] A figure, yes, a figure around that because, I mean, I've been talking to a lot of escaping civilians. I started talking to them yesterday and one of them, really, I mean put up in my house. He told me a lot of stories, really, about exactly what happened.

[Hazely] And what did this person tell you?

[McGall] Well, he told me the attack itself was launched at around nine o'clock and he overheard one of the rebels who said they did that in retaliation of an attack launched by government troops about two weeks ago. [end recording]

Seven Soldiers Killed

AB2509223795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] To get the Army's view of Saturday's [23 September] clashes in southern Sierra Leone, Josephine Hazely spoke on the line to Freetown to the official military spokesman, Major Karifa Kagbo, and she asked him if he could confirm that the three towns had been attacked:

[Begin recording] [Kagbo] Well, the rebels attacked us in Kpetema and Serabu and government's views are that the rebels are keen on keeping the war alive and that's about it.

[Hazely] So, the attacks did take place in Kpetema and Serabu. What about the other town of Yengema, as we understand it?

[Kagbo] Oh, as a matter of fact, Yengema, no. In fact in the Kono District, our men are really on the offensive over there and we managed to recapture Wama and Gandorhun over the weekend and our men are still pressing forward. It has just been a weekend of ups and downs. We had a major setback in the Serabu area, but in the Kono District, things are moving positively there.

[Hazely] Now, when you said you had major setbacks, now what does that mean? Were your men injured or killed?

[Kagbo] Yeah, I know up to date we've had about seven, seven soldiers killed in the Serabu area and, of course, we had one officer wounded.

[Hazely] Now, what about civilians, how badly were they hurt or injured? How many died as far as information tells you?

[Kagbo] As is usual in most of these rebel attacks, civilian casualties were taken. I've also learned from our intelligence sources that an air [word indistinct] of the area showed one of the townships in flames. I think the rebels captured and immediately burned the town, which means that apart from civilians killed, we also have about 100,000 or so more people added to the list of displaced.

[Hazely] Now, we are getting reports that in the weekend attacks, up to about 100 people were killed by the rebels.

[Kagbo] I don't think these figures are that high. But the fact is there was a lot of chaos in the area and the rebels did direct a lot of their fire at the civilian population. Most of them were injured, like I said, but I can't be specific about numbers here, but I do not think, and it's true, that the civilians killed were up to 100.

[Hazely] Major, our understanding also is that some of these soldiers in the task force are a bit fed up and are suspicious that perhaps these attacks were not necessarily by the rebels and that some were from the government soldiers themselves.

[Kagbo] Why are you so gullible? Why should the government soldiers attack Serabu? Why should they attack Kpetema? They were deployed there. We had soldiers killed. Did they turn the guns at themselves? We've had people wounded. We've had an officer wounded out there. This is not a game about who did what, and this is not politics. This is about ordinary people dying and people being taken away from their homes. We hear now that a whole town is on fire. This has nothing to do with people are thinking that.... [Kagbo pauses] Why should the government soldiers go there? There is war there in Kono. We've had quite a good success in Kono this week. Why didn't we hear of Kono being burnt when we were there? We don't turn the guns on ourselves, by the way. [end recording]

Nigeria

Delegation Returns From Secret London Visit

AB2509230595 Paris AFP in English 1631 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abuja, Sep 25 (AFP) — A high-ranking Nigerian delegation has returned from a visit to London aimed at briefing British officials on Nigeria's transition to civilian rule, sources close to the presidency said here Monday [25 September].

The delegation, including General Ahmed Abdullahi a member of the ruling military council, Foreign Minister Tom Ikmi and a former head of government Ernest Shonekan, arrived in London Thursday in utmost secrecy.

They were due to report to Nigerian military leader General Sani Abacha on the results of their visit.

However, British Prime Minister John Major agreed only to meet Shonekan. No official details of the talks have been announced, but according to the Nigerian independent daily THIS DAY, Major stressed Britain's wish to see a "quick and credible" transition to democracy in the huge west African country.

Citing western diplomatic sources in Lagos, the paper said Major also called for an improvement in Nigeria's human rights situation.

The BRITISH TIMES newspaper said on Saturday that Major's refusal to meet Ikmi and Abdullahi was a snub to the Nigerian Government.

The visit was condemned by Labour opposition MP Anthony Lloyd, who said the visit was a breach of an undertaking by Major, who had written to him that there was a ban on high-level visits from Nigeria, the paper added.

In a speech on October 1, General Abacha is due to announce long-awaited details of a planned hand over to civilian rule.

President Abacha Says Nobody Above Law

AB2509222795 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, said in Abuja today that investigations into the recent coup plot and the roles of suspects implicated were painstakingly and exhaustively carried out. He was responding to a plea for mercy for the coup plotters by a Lagos State delegation of traditional rulers and senior indigens. State House correspondent Chris Ngwu reports:

[Begin recording] [Ngwu] The delegation was led by the Aba of Lagos, Aba Adeyinka Oyekon, though Aba Salwudeen Oyefusi, the Ayagborin of Ikorodu, read the delegation's memorandum of request to the head of state. The delegation pleaded for mercy in respect of the coup plotters, imploring Gen. Abacha not to allow any form of blood-letting. In addition, they begged for the immediate release of the former Lagos Island Local government chairman, Prince Ademola Adeneji Adele, Chief Moshood Abiola, and those described by the delegation as political detainees. Responding to the pleas, Gen. Abacha said one thing the administration had tried to do with regard to the trial of the coup plotters was to ensure there was no miscarriage of justice. He said for the first time in the trial of coup plotters in the country, his administration had tried to get to the root cause of the coup plot and to get to know all those who were in any way associated with the plan. Apparently pointing in the direction of what to expect after such trials, Gen. Abacha said the law should be expected to take care of those who offended it:

[Abacha] Nobody is above the law of this land. Every citizen, every citizen is an individual. The extent and the degree of his prestige, of his image in the nation is to the extent and degree which he abides by the law of the

land. No individual can be above the law of the land, and the sooner we start appreciating and recognizing that aspect of it, I think, the better we will be in the right perspective. There must be respect for law and order in the nation. Nobody can think that he is above the law. No! The law is not made for two categories of people. The law is there, and the law is no respecter of any individual. The law is a respecter of the individual that respects the law (itself) [words indistinct]. That is what the law is. There is no law for the rich and no law for the poor.

[Ngwu] Gen. Abacha expressed the view that none of those currently being detained by his administration and for whom the delegation pleaded for mercy could be classified as a political detainee. He spoke specifically about Chief Moshood Abiola's case, describing the chief's proclamation of himself as president as treasonable. He said he wondered why Chief Abiola whom, he said, nominated candidates for appointment as ministers at the inception of his administration should later turn round and fight the administration. He ended up that aspect of his reaction to the pleas with a warning to anyone or group who thinks they could break up the country:

[Abacha] We are a nation, we fought a war to keep this nation together, and we will continue to remain one nation. Anybody, any individual or group of individuals that attempts to think they can dismember this nation, they are only doing it at their own cost, at their own expense, at their own peril.

[Ngwu] Gen. Abacha said what the country needed most now was peace and stability. [end recording]

Politicians Gather To Discuss Military Rule

AB2509193095 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Although a ban on party political activity is still in force in Nigeria, it looks as if politicians from various parts of the country are getting fed up with prolonged military rule. The government has still not announced the time table for a return to civilian rule, and today several politicians gathered in Lagos to send the message to General Abacha and the ruling council. Sola Odunfa report:

[Begin Odunfa recording] This meeting was the first of its kind in Nigeria because it was the first time politicians from all camps would meet on their own to address the country's problems. It was convened by Chief Michael Ajasi, the foremost political leader in western Nigeria, and it drew attendance from across

the country. All the major leaders in the west attended. There was a fairly large number from the east, but only a handful from the north. The northern participants were mainly from the minority Middle Belt states.

After meeting for about four hours behind closed doors, the leaders decided that they would not collaborate with any form of military government after the present regime. They said that no bona fide politician would serve in a military government because such collaboration undermined and subverted the democratic process. They urged the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, to enter into negotiation with the country's political leadership to reach agreement on an early and orderly disengagement of the military from the governance of the country. The political leaders said further that they rejected regimentation of the political process. Specifically, they rejected the prescription of the number of political parties allowed to operate in the country and the registration of parties by the government. They rejected also mass disqualification of candidates for election.

The leaders then urged Gen. Abacha and members of the Provisional Ruling Council to release all political detainees and the journalists and labor leaders in detention. But, as the leaders were meeting in Lagos, Gen. Abacha was saying in Abuja that the government would not unilaterally release any of the detainees. He told a delegation of traditional rulers from Lagos that the detainees, especially Chief Moshood Abiola, must submit to the laws of the land and clear themselves before the law courts. He said that there were no political prisoners in Nigeria. His statement today raised all speculations that the government would release all the detainees as part of a political program to be released next Sunday [1 October]. [end recording]

Students Urge Government To Turn Over Power

AB2609113395 London BBC World Service
in English 0615 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Now we get to Nigeria where students have given the military government an ultimatum to hand over to civilian rule by 30 November this year. The National Association of Nigerian Students' [NANS] warning came along with other calls for change when it called a press conference in the eastern town of Enugu. Universities have in the past been closed by the government for months on end, following student demonstrations but that hasn't stopped student unions from making their voice heard, as Chukwu Jama Eze reports from Enugu:

[Begin Eze recording] The NANS has warned that any Nigerian, whether inside or outside detention, who ac-

cepts political office from General Sani Abacha from 30 September would become a target of student attack. In a press conference in the eastern Nigerian town of Enugu yesterday, the secretary general, Mr. Yusuf Tayudine, alleged that the military regime plans to perpetuate itself in office by appointing some disgruntled politicians to serve a transition program expected on 1 October. The association maintained its demand that the military should vacate office not later than 30 November this year for what it described as a government of national unity.

The students condemned a press statement recently accredited to General Abacha that government will

match force with force against any opposition, pointing out that the outburst was incompatible with his status as head of state.

The association also warned the West African Examinations Council to drop its proposed hike in examination fees. It threatened that if the increment is carried out, it would mobilize all Nigerian youth to fight against the increase. On the proposed introduction of school fees in all federal universities in Nigeria, the students vowed to resist the attempt, according to them, with the last drop of our blood. [end recording]

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